

PRINCIPLES OF RATIONAL OPERATION OF VEHICLES IN MOUNTAINS

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Methods of solving organizational-technological logistic transport problems in mountain conditions are given in the article along with classification and dynamics of fluctuation of natural-climatic factors according to the altitude of mountain relief. Mathematical multifactor time models of traveling time of vehicle and duration of exploitation of industrial supplies of material resources under these factors are developed. The use of obtained models will allow to increase intensity and efficiency of the construction industry in mountain regions.

Key words: mountain conditions, mathematical models, travel time of vehicles, industrial supplies, intensity of construction, efficiency, transportation problems.

Introduction

The change of estimated speed of vehicle travel time on mountainous roads is mostly defined by analysis of traffic flows, threat of accidents, causes of accident and so on [1]. In addition, a number of natural climatic factors affect on the speed of movement of means of transport: atmospheric precipitation, air temperature, wind speed, barometric pressure, days with snow cover, relative air humidity and so on [3.2]. These factors, dynamically developing according to the altitude, result in deterioration of road conditions, emotional breakdowns of drivers, decrease of engine power etc. which eventually lead to decreasing of vehicle traveling time depending on the altitude of mountainous roads. Lack of sufficient research on this topic results in reducing reliability of results while solving organizational-technological logistic transport problems concerning rational use of vehicles in mountainous conditions.

Aim of the research

On the basis of obtained vertical dynamics of development of natural climatic factors, change of traveling time of mathematical models of transport means and preserving industrial supplies of material resources in mountainous conditions need to be worked out. The final results are recommended to be used while solving organizational-technological logistic transport problems in building processes.

Scientific novelty

Change of traveling time of multifactor mathematical models of transport means and preserving the industrial supplies of material resources in mountainous conditions are developed in this article which consider the dynamics of development of natural and climatic factors in mountain regions.

Reliability of results

Multifactor regression analysis is conducted with the help of Multiple Regressions module. The correspondence of results and estimation of their reliability fidelity are accepted according to the criteria of Student, Fisher and Darwin-Watson which confirmed the high accuracy of obtained results [5].

Research results

1. Systematization of natural and climatic factors in mountainous conditions is done along with dynamics of their development in relation to altitude of 800 m (see Table 1).

Table 1

Dynamics of changes of natural and climatic factors in mountainous conditions

№	Factors	Coefficients of dynamics	Altitude above sea level, m.						
			800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000
1	Road and relief roughness	$Z_{1,1}^h$	1	1.19	1.37	1.50	1.69	1.87	2.06
2	Atmospheric precipitation, mm	$Z_{2,1}^h$	1	1.18	1.35	1.49	1.62	1.73	1.82
3	Air temperature, hail	$Z_{2,2}^h$	1	0.89^{-1}	0.78^{-1}	0.67^{-1}	0.56^{-1}	0.45^{-1}	0.34^{-1}
4	Wind speed, m/s	$Z_{2,3}^h$	1	1.13	1.20	1.33	1.47	1.53	1.67
5	Barometric pressure, GPa	$Z_{2,4}^h$	1	0.97^{-1}	0.95^{-1}	0.93^{-1}	0.90^{-1}	0.88^{-1}	0.85^{-1}
6	Days with snow cover	$Z_{2,5}^h$	1	1.10	1.36	1.8	2.42	3.21	4.16
7	Relative air humidity, %	$Z_{2,6}^h$	1	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.08

2. Classification is given and changing dynamics of factors is worked out which influence on traveling time of transport means including the following:
 - condition of road covers;
 - road roughness;
 - decrease of visibility according to weather factors;
 - clutching of tires to road surfaces;
 - mental breakdowns of drivers as a result of rough conditions;
 - technical condition of vehicles;
 - decrease in engine power as a result of decreasing of oxygen caused by altitude of mountain relief.
3. Coefficients of each factor listed above are defined based on a modification of Delphi technique according to mountain relief altitude (Table 2).

Table 2

Significance of predetermined coefficients of change of duration of transportation of resources in mountainous conditions

$$K_{mp}^h$$

N	Factor	Coefficient of dynamics	Altitude above sea level, m.						
			800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000
1	Road condition	$Z_{1,1}$	0.171	0.203	0.234	0.256	0.289	0.320	0.352
2	Roughness	$Z_{1,1}$	0.15	0.178	0.205	0.225	0.254	0.280	0.309
3	Curve radius	$Z_{1,1}$	0.148	0.176	0.203	0.229	0.254	0.273	0.291
4	Decrease in visibility	$Z_{2,1} Z_{2,6}$	0.099	0.118	0.138	0.153	0.170	0.183	0.195
5	Clutching of tires to road	$Z_{2,1}$	0.134	0.158	0.18	0.199	0.217	0.232	0.244
6	Mental breakdowns of drivers	$Z_{2,4}$	0.43	0.044	0.045	0.046	0.047	0.048	0.049
7	Technical condition of vehicle	-	0.190	0.190	0.190	0.190	0.190	0.190	0.190
8	Decrease of engine power	$Z_{2,4}$	0.063	0.065	0.066	0.068	0.070	0.072	0.074
9	K_{mp}^h		1	1.132	1.261	1.366	1.491	1.598	1.704

4. The change of multifactor mathematical model of travelling time of transport means in mountainous conditions is developed which has the following form [6].

$$K_{mp}^h = 0.190 + 0.469Z_{1,1} + 0.134Z_{2,1} + 0.106Z_{2,4} + 0.099Z_{2,1} \cdot Z_{2,6}$$

5. The graph shows decrease of intensity of working resources (Fig. 1).

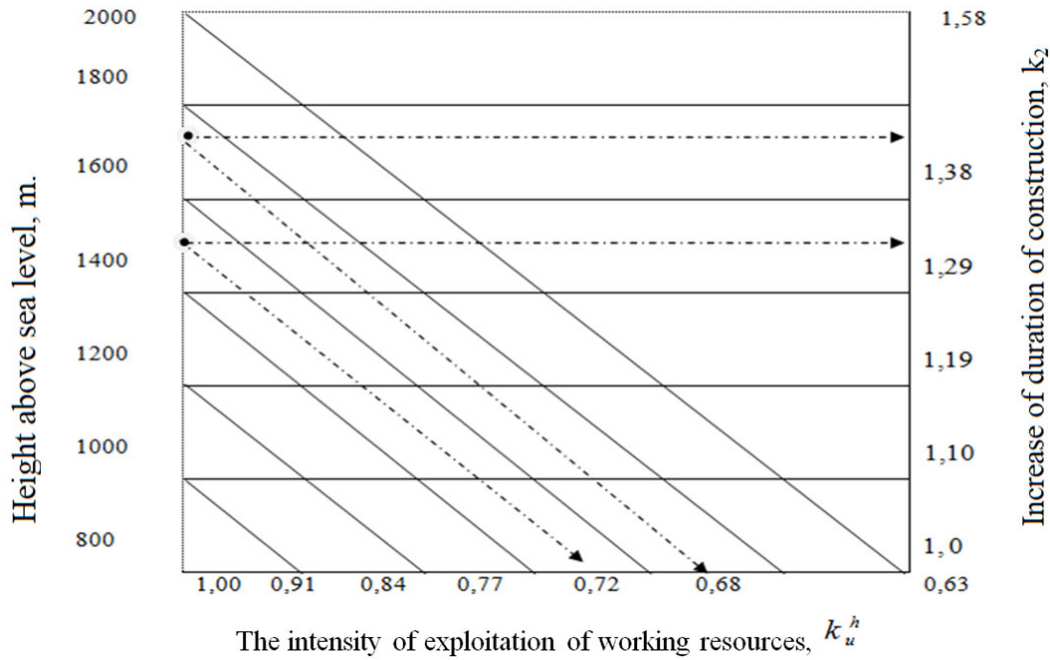


Fig. 1 Graph for determining decrease of intensity of working resources in mountainous conditions (k_u^h)

6. Factors influencing on expiration of industrial supplies of construction are worked out [4] (Table 3).

Table 3

Dynamics of impact of factors of mountainous condition on expiration of industrial supplies of material resources,

$$K_{xp}^h$$

N	Factor	Coefficient of dynamics	Altitude above sea level, m.						
			800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000
1	Intensity of exploitation	K_u^h	0,238	0,216	0,202	0,188	0,174	0,162	0,150
2	Type of processes	---	0,142	0,142	0,142	0,142	0,142	0,142	0,142
3	Sudden break up due to atmospheric precipitation	$Z_{2,1}$	0,204	0,240	0,275	0,303	0,330	0,353	0,371
4	Conditions for transportation	$Z_{1,1}$	0,127	0,151	0,174	0,190	0,215	0,237	0,262
5	Reliability and frequency of deliveries	---	0,227	0,227	0,227	0,227	0,227	0,227	0,227
6	Preservation and utilization conditions	---	0,104	0,104	0,104	0,104	0,104	0,104	0,104
7	K_{xp}^h		1,0	1,08	1,12	1,15	1,19	1,23	1,26

7. Multifactor mathematical normative model is developed (K_{mp}^h) which has the following form:

$$K_{xp}^h = 1.964 + 0.238 K_u^h + 0.127Z_{1,1} + 0.204 \cdot Z_{2,1}$$

Conclusion

1. The decisive influence on traveling time of transport means in the mountains is caused by natural and climatic factors which are led to analytical dependencies according to the research results.
2. In order to increase the efficiency of construction in mountain conditions, mathematical multifactor models of time changes of transport means and changes in expiration of industrial supplies have been developed which are recommended to be used in solving organizational-technological transport logistic problems.

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ԼԵՈՒԱՅԻՆ ՊԱՅՄԱՆՆԵՐՈՒՄ ԱՎՏՈՏՐԱՆՍՊՈՐՏԱՅԻՆ ՄԻՋՈՑՆԵՐԻ ՌԱՑԻՈՆԱԼ ՕԳՏԱԳՈՐԾՈՒՄԸ

Ռ.Գ. Իսրայելյան, Մ.Ա. Իսրայելյան, Դ.Գ. Ավետիսյան

Շուշիի տեխնոլոգիական համալսարան

Բերվում են կազմակերպատեխնոլոգիական և տրանսպորտալոգիստական խնդիրները լեռնային պայմաններում: Բացահայտված և դասակարգված է բնակլիմայական պայմանների զարգացման դինամիկան կախված լեռնային ռելիեֆի բարձրությունից: Մշակված է մաթեմատիկական բազմաֆակտորային մոդելներ ավտոտրանսպորտային միջոցների շարժման և նյութատեխնիկական արտադրական պաշարների համար: Հայտնաբերված մոդելների օգտագործումը հնարավորություն է տալիս բարձրացնել շինարարության ինտենսիվությունը և շահավետությունը լեռնային պայմաններում:

Բանալի բառեր. լեռնային պայմաններ, մաթեմատիկական մոդելներ, ավտոտրանսպորտի շարժման ժամանակը, արտադրական պաշարներ, շինարարության ինտենսիվություն, շահավետություն, տրանսպորտալոգիստական խնդիրներ:

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РАЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ АВТОТРАНСПОРТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ В ГОРНЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ

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Приводятся принципы решения организационно-технологических и транспортных логистических задач для горных условий. Дана классификация и выявления динамика изменения природно-климатических факторов по высоте горного рельефа. Разработаны математические многофакторные модели времени передвижения автотранспортных средств и времени хранения производственных запасов материальных ресурсов в условиях воздействия этих факторов. Использование полученных моделей позволит повысить интенсивность и эффективность строительного производства в горных условиях.

Ключевые слова: горные условия, математические модели, время передвижения автотранспорта, производственные запасы, интенсивность строительства, эффективность, транспортные логистические задачи.

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